





WHY HAVE SILVICULTURE ON THE LANDSCAPE?

"The historical range of variability for forest structure is the desired condition" (CNF Land Management Plan)



Trail Project Area



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Why have these forests changed?

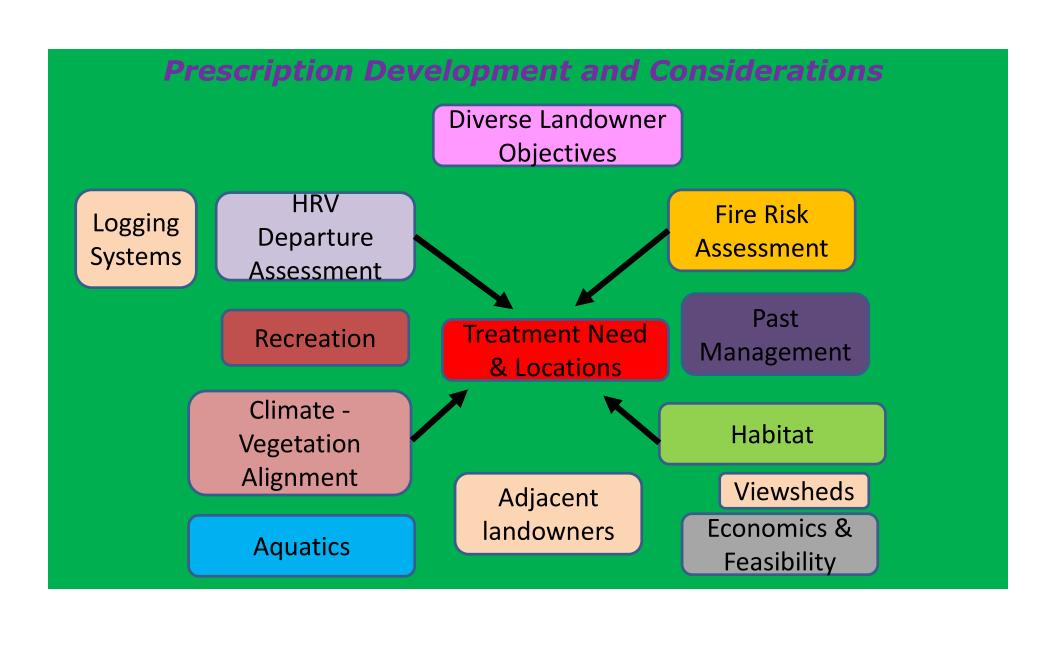
- Past management activities
- Fire suppression for over 100 years
- Now larger, more intense wildfires
- Insect and disease

What do we have now?

- Denser forests outside their historic range of variability
- Shade-tolerant trees less resistant to fire
- Stands impacted by root rot (87% sampled stands)

Why have Veg Treatments?

- Trend the forests towards HRV
- Improve forest resiliency
- Address forest health
- Reestablish appropriate fire regimes for the forest type



SILVICULTURE RECONNAISSANCE COMPLETED SUMMER OF 2020

Lower Reaches of CCA, Browns and Skookum Creeks

- •3,989 Acres completed
- •1,086 Acres prescribed as commercial thin
- •920 Acres prescribed as commercial thin/group selection
- •136 Acres prescribed as shelterwood
- •1,847 Acres with other resource objectives or inoperable
- •59 forest health prescriptions prepared
- •82% of the prescribed forest health prescriptions encountered root rot
- •Overstocking, root rot, mistletoe, heavy encroachment of shade tolerant species and WPB major forest health issues

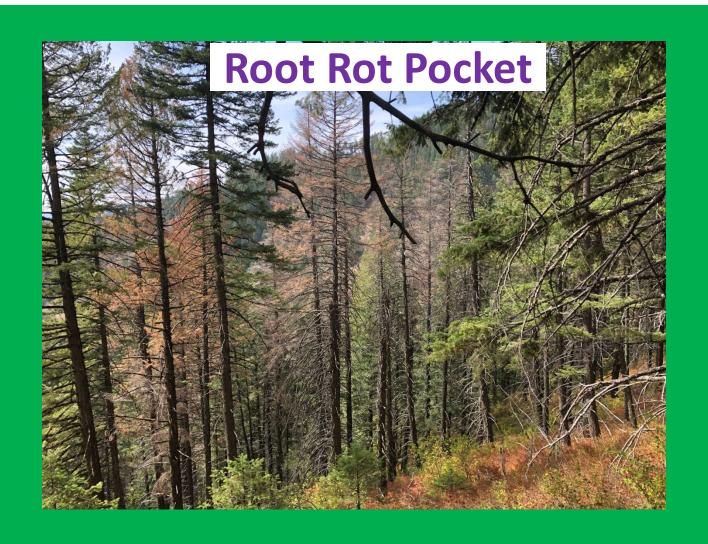


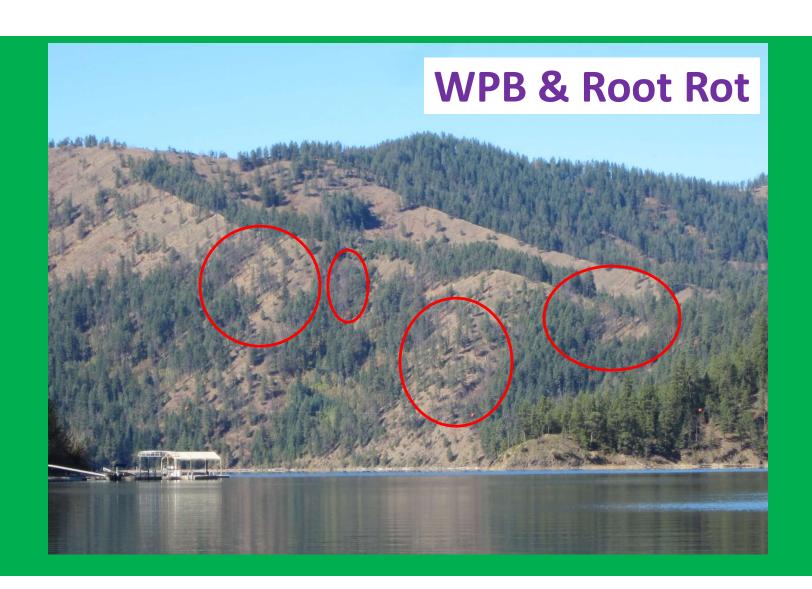












Late Closed Structure by Veg Type

126 Late Closed Areas were mapped, approximately 2,700 acres, within Trail Designed Sample was completed summer 2020

Findings:

- •Douglas fir—256 years old, 27" DBH
- •Western hemlock—517 years old, 35" DBH
- •Red cedar—355 years old, 44" DBH
- •Grand fir—269 years old, 36" DBH
- •Western larch—156 years old, 22" DBH

On the "flip side":

- •Western hemlock—63 years old, 21" DBH
- •Western hemlock—158 years old, 12" DBH
- •Red cedar—85 years old, 6" DBH
- •Grand fir—113 years old, 10" DBH

